

North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1850.

NUMBER 837.

VOLUME XVI.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In no instance will the paper be sent, unless the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at their risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

ADVERTISERS' notices not exceeding fourteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates. A reasonable deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere, Embroidered Silk and Crapes, and Norwich Lustres, Chameleon Turbans and Poplins, French Cashmere and Delaines, Chameleon, figured and black Alpaca, Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts, French worked Colours and Cuffs, Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings, Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials, Gingham and Prints—a large lot, French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans, Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls, Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets, Brown and bleached Domestic, Bed-ticking, Table-cloth and Diaper, Ladies' cotton, merino and silk Hosiery. Also, Ladies' fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters, J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots, Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment, Hats and Caps of every description, Cutlery, Crockery, and Groceries, trace-Chains, Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, Leaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar, Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

NEW GOODS, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,

AT J. CREECH'S.

JUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest assortments of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in this City, consisting in part of the following articles:

Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings, All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Sateenets and K. Jeans, A large assortment of Ladies' Worsteds Goods, all colors, Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Cashmeres, DeLaines, and Alpaca, A large assortment of Prints and Gingham, A great variety of Shawls, from 35 cents to \$7, Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Gloves and Trimmings, Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols, Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware, Baggings and Hops.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, as my motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and you will buy bargains.

J. CREECH.
Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850. 832—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks, Fancy and Black Brocade Silks, Black, Fanny and White watered do. Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks, Levantines, Brocade and Ribbons, Plain and watered Poplins, Lyonsese Cloths, Paramettes, Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres Chameleon Turbans, English, French and German Merinos, Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpaca, Ribbons, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings, Black Silk Lace, French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs, Jacket, Check, Swiss, India Book, Dotted, Tartan and Nanook Muslins, Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Ball Ribbons, Paris Kid Gloves, Shawls and Vesties, Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Real Valencia Thread Edgings, Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832—

NEW BOOK STORE,

Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfill all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

Just Received Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, do do do Ladies Slippers, Misses and Children's Boots, Ladies Boots, White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St. 835—

ACCORDIONS—100 Prices French Accordions—

Of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

SPEECH OF MR. DANIEL,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, September 3, 1850, on the Texas Boundary Bill.

Mr. Daniel being entitled to the floor, offered the following substitute for the instructions offered by Mr. Root:

"With instructions to report with the said bill an additional section, declaring so much of any and all acts of Congress as prohibit African slavery in any Territory belonging to the United States, which lies between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and is not included within the limits of any State, null and void from and after the passage of said bill, so as to extend the principle of non-intervention to said Territory."

The amendment being objected to, and Mr. Speaker having decided that so much of the amendment as related to other territory than that acquired from Mexico was not in order, Mr. Meade, of Virginia, appealed from the decision; whereupon Mr. Daniel consented to modify his amendment, in conformity with the opinion of the Chair, so as to extend the principle of non-intervention to the Mexican territory only. He also caused to be read at the Clerk's desk a letter from one of his constituents, enclosing a circular forwarded with many others in a post office in his district, as well to give publicity to it, as because he intended to refer to it in the course of his remarks. The following is a copy of the letter:

FRANKLIN, N. C., July 30, 1850.
Hon. J. R. J. DANIEL: We, a portion of you constituents, find in your post office copies of the enclosed petition. As the subject thereof is one of the most delicate in its nature to the South, we have thought proper to send you the enclosed copy, that you may see the attack attempted to be made on the South, through the post office, to be used as you may think proper.

Your obedient servants,
(Signed) J. A. WHITAKER, and others.
N. B. It is said they are being sent to all the post offices in the South of the Circular.

Postmaster favorable to the object proposed, will endeavor to obtain signatures, or if they cannot do it, please hand it to some one favorable for that purpose; and forward it possible before the 1st of July, 1850.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, being anxious to remove from the land, the greatest cause of discord, and to secure the future welfare, harmony, and permanency of the Union—having in view an object upon which we believe the great body of all parties and of every section of the country can unite—would respectfully pray, that Congress pass a bill providing means to remove from our country, all that portion of the African race, who are both willing and ready to emigrate to Africa; that such a bill be passed, and that the real estate for one year after their arrival in Africa; and, as a greater inducement for them to emigrate, that a bounty in land be given them on their arrival, upon which they may with industry and economy support themselves; and make such other provision as may be most desirable.

Mr. Daniel, proceeding with his remarks, then said: Mr. Speaker, my disposition leads me on most occasions to give no vote, but the importance of the bill before us, involving perhaps the peace of the country, and it may be the existence of the Union, seems to require a statement of my reasons for the course I feel constrained to pursue. It is due to myself, as well as the generous and confiding constituency whom I represent, and whose good opinion I highly prize. The measure attempted to be cast upon those who cannot approve of all the measures brought forward for the settlement of the sectional controversy in which we are involved, imposes additional necessity for an expression of the views and motives which govern me on this occasion. The charge that opposition to all or any of these measures is calculated to endanger the Union, and that those who do not concur in them are unfriendly to its existence, is as shortsighted and illiberal as it is unjust. To me it seems to be the result of a timidity leading in prospect to time to bring about the very calamity which is deprecated no less by me, than by those from whom I differ. Sir, I cherish an ardent attachment to the Union of the States, and desire not only to preserve it, but, if possible, to place it upon a more secure and durable basis than that upon which it now rests. If there be disunionists in the South, it is because they have lost all hope of a returning sense of justice from their Northern brethren, and believe their strong and increasing anti-slavery feeling, with the controlling majorities here and in the other end of the Capitol, is becoming dangerous and alarming to those rights connected with the institution of slavery and guaranteed by the Constitution. I believe the number to be yet small. But let me tell Northern gentlemen that as their persistence in a course of injustice shall produce a conviction of a settled purpose to make a discrimination against those who have been cast in the slaveholding portion of the Union, and deny them that constitutional equality of right and privilege which lie at the bottom of our political association, by excluding them in effect from territory belonging to all the States, and won by the common blood and treasure of all, the number will increase, to what extent cannot be foreseen. There is a strong attachment to the Union among the people of the South, but they are strongly and inflexibly attached to those rights which it is the object of all Governments to protect, and which the Union of the States was intended to render more secure, not to destroy or impair. And they will hold to the Union, unless they shall be forced to quit it, in order to protect their rights and avoid an inferior and degraded condition attempted to be forced upon them. In that event, I trust and believe they will not hesitate, but will maintain their rights as well of property as of equality and privilege in the Union, if they can—out of it, if they must.

Ours, Mr. Speaker, is a confederation of sovereign States, forming a Federal Republic, and the common Government created by the States as sovereign communities is the result of compact. It is not a consolidated Government for any purpose. Where it seems to operate as such, it is not because it is so, but in consequence of the compact among the confederate States. To consider it a consolidated Government for any purpose is erroneous, and leads to results dangerous to the whole system, and hazardous to the liberties of the country. We have, through our common Government, in our foreign relations, evinced a just and punctilious regard for our engagements, and a firm adherence to the principles of justice, highly commendable; but I am sorry to say that such has not at all times been the case in the administration of our home affairs. There are admitted peculiarities of interest in the Northern, Western and Southern sections of the Confederacy, and some supposed diversity of interest between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, but not such as to render our common Government oppressive to any section, or to the slaveholding or non-slaveholding States, as such, if its action shall be kept within the limits assigned by the compact between the States, and the principles of justice and good faith shall be strictly adhered to.

To restrict the Federal Government within its constitutional limits, rendered more necessary by the acquisition of additional territory, and, if possible, insure the observance of the rights of the States, and of justice towards the different sections, should be a leading object with all. It is the best and surest method of transmitting the blessings of the Union to remotest ages, and making our Government in all time to come a shining light to those who are immersed in political darkness. But, sir, how is this to be effected, when the majority here, in pursuit of sectional advantage, shall be guilty of a palpable departure from the principles and spirit of the Federal Compact? It can only be effected by union and concert among the States and their representatives whose rights are assailed. By such union and concert, and the advantages afforded by State organization, encroachments may be repelled, and the action of the Federal Government kept within its appropriate limits, and the rights of every section of the Confederacy maintained. It was in this way that the Constitution was

rescued and Federal usurpation rebuked, when Virginia, in 1798 and 1799, put forth her celebrated resolutions, and invited the co-operation of her sister States. Nothing has been more salutary and lasting effect in perpetuating the Union than the firmness which she displayed in that great struggle for the rights of the States and the true principles of constitutional liberty. Had she, and other States that sided with her, been induced, by way of compromise, (since become so frequent in sectional controversies) waged against the institutions of the South, to surrender the important principles for which she contended, our condition might have been far different, if indeed, the Union would have been preserved to the present time. Sir, we have tried compromises and concessions until the term compromise has almost become synonymous with the surrender of Southern rights, and reminds me of what I have heard said of a practice which grew up under the arbitration law of one of the New England States, (I believe Connecticut,) that compromise, by the division of property among the claimants, became a frequent cause of litigation, and for one who took a liking to his neighbor's farm to prefer a claim to it, to submit to arbitration, and thus by compromise obtain one half of what he claimed, but to which he had not the least particle of right. It does really appear to me that this has been somewhat the character and result of those compromises between the North and South in which Southern rights have been involved.

Precedents have been urged utterly variance with the principles and spirit of the Constitution as well as the principles of justice, and for the sake of peace and the Union, the South has consented to surrender a portion of her just rights, until that fate seems to be fast overtaking her which awaits the aborigines of the country. I think in all conscience the South has gone far enough in her concessions, and that it is time to take a firm and united stand in defense of what Texas lawfully claims. A concession seems to be put forward upon the spirit of encroachment, stimulated by Northern fanaticism, feeds and grows stronger; and it will never cease in its exactions, as long as a disposition exists on the part of the South to yield to its demands, until African slavery shall be swept from the country. After the outposts shall have been carried by excluding the slaveholding population from the Territories, the States, involved, and commence their attacks upon the rights of slave property in all parts and arsenals within the States, as well as the District of Columbia, and upon the slave trade between the States. And as soon as the requisite number of free States shall be formed, to which the anti-slavery policy of the North is rapidly tending, an amendment of the Constitution will follow, giving to the General Government unlimited control over the Territories, and the States, involved, and commence their attacks upon the rights of slave property in all parts and arsenals within the States, as well as the District of Columbia, and upon the slave trade between the States. 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